During Week Ending Dec. 3 The Journal Circulated 272,050 Copies; Daily Average 38,864

Shafter Was Appointed on Recommendation of Miles-Yellow Sheets Please Copy

WARPANTS ASKED

BIX PER D , HARGED WITH VIO-3 OLEO LAW.

THE IN STATIONS ARE FILED

PROSECUTOR PASSES THEM ON TO HIS SUCCESSOR.

Persons Against Whom Informations Were Filed Say They Have Soid No Oleo-They Deny the Allegations in Toto.

Inspector D. A. Blanton yesterday filed informations against six persons for violat-ing the oleo law. The informations were filed with Prosecuting Attorney Lowe, who immediately passed them on to his successor. Mr. Lowe refused to give the names of the persons for whose arrest warrants were asked.

Inspector Blanton made the following written statement to The Journal when asked for his part in the proceedings: "Warrants were asked for against A. W. Bear, of the A. W. Bear Commission

Company; Gus O. L. Sauer, S. J. Hurst. S. Silverman, Emil Scharnagel and Theodore Farnkas. The latter two are charged with serving oleomargarine in restaurants The others are charged with selling oleomargarine in imitation of pure butter.

"The state board of agriculture, which is charged with the enforcement of the law, has had several complaints from Kansas City that the law was being violated. I was sent here to look into the matter and as result, filed with the prosecuting attorney a number of names of dealers who been handling a mixture of oleomargarine and butter. The law defines oleomargarine to be any mixture of fats containing oleomargarine, and where butter showed a mixture, of course it was a violation of the law. We find the mixture to run from 30 to 70 per cent of oleomargarine.

"We have proceeded very carefully and are of the opinion that the Kansas City public has been greatly imposed on in the way of butter, a large per cent of so-called creamery butter being oleomargarine. When I first came to Kansas City I found a lot of apparently high grade creamery butter selling at a very low price. I had my witnesses purchase sam-ples of this cheap creamery butter. Each sample was carefully marked and number-ed, so that there could be no mixture of samples. The samples as quickly as they were purchased were carried direct to J. W. Carter, a chemist, said to be the best in the city, who gave a written receipt for them by their numbers, the names not being given to the chemist. A part of each sample was kept and a part returned to the ed. The chemist spent a number of days careful and in a number of cases his find-

ings were verified by a subsequent test. "When the analyses were completed, the results were communicated to the various retailers from whom the samples had been purchased. A tender back of a part of the sample was made with instructions to satisfy themselves as to what the so-called butter was. In every instance, with one exception, the retailers professed an utter ignorance of the fact that they were violating the law. I explained to them that I had no desire to get an innocent purchaser and if they would prosecute the man that sold the goods to them, the state would transfer the prosecution to the wholesale dealer. With one exception this has been done. One merchant says he will continue to sell the goods and of course nothing is left but to prosecute him.

"As it stands now the cases are in the hands of the prosecuting attorney. Mr. Lowe tells me that he is about to quit the office and that he will turn the cases over to his assistant, Mr. Mastin, who will continue with the new prosecuting attorney, I don't know whether we will have to wait for the new regime or not. The state board of agriculture, through me, has done its work and when the warrants are issued we will have the proper evidence to back up the complaints. I hold written certificates from the chemist that the samples submitted are oleomargarine. The samples were purchased for butter, so the dealers say in written evidence I have. The dealers further say they will prosecute. The evidence could not be stronge. The findings of the chemist have been verified. It is now up to the prosecuting attorney and when he swears out the warrants, the state board of agriculture will furnish the evidence When the analyses were completed, the

board of agriculture will furnish the

We now have in hand a number of other cases both against retailers and res-taurants. These will be filed when the chemist finishes his work on the samples he has a hand?

chemist finishes his work on the samples he has on hand."

G. O. L. Sauer, S. J. Hurst and A. W. Bear had not been served with papers of information when they were seen by a reporter for The Journal late yesterday afternoon. They all denied emphatically that they had even had oleo in stock, and invited investigation.

that they had even had oleo in stock, and invited investigation.

"This is a surprise to me," said Mr. Sauer. "I certainly have been guilty of violating no provision of the law and am willing that my store should be searched to find any trace of oleomargarine."

S. J. Hurst, of Hurst & Co., was indignant at the idea that his firm should be suspected of dealing in unlawful goods. "An ounce of sleomargarine has not been brought into my store in the last ten years," said Mr. Hurst. "When The Journal printed the opinions of the health authorities the other day, I wrote to them and invited the closest examination of my establishment. I offered to place all of my employes at their disposal and allow them to make the most careful investigation. I resent the imputation that I have had anything to do with oleo."

The other persons against whom inspector Blanton says he filed informations were equally emphatic in denying that they had violated the law in any way.

COMMITTEES AGREE.

Water Reduction Ordinance Will Be Reported To-morrow Night With

The second meeting of the water committees of the upper and lower house yes terday afternoon resulted in an agreement on the water rate reduction ordinance to be reported to the council Monday night. But two changes were made in the amended ordinance reported back from the lower house. Instead of a flat rate of 4 cents

"The amendment made by the joint committee," said Alderman Brown, "simply a premium on the waste of water. It consumer finds that 22,000,000 gallons water have flowed through his pipes can save \$100 by turning the water on a letting 2,000,000. etting 2,000,000 gallons go to waste 5,000,000 gallons and give him the benefit Alderman Jewell agreed to assist him in

GOOD FOR CUPID.

While Everything Else Was Blocked the Little Fellow Did a Rushing Business.

Although the snow storm, which prevailed all day yesterday, succeeded in stopping street car traffic to a great extent and held business at a standstill, lovers found their way to the court house in Kansas City, Kas. The first couple that braved the storm to the probate judge's office for the purpose of having the sacred knot tied was R. N. Kelso, aged 32, and Dollie L. Miller, aged 19, both of Kansas City, Mo. Probate Judge Herr, like the other county officials, did not expect any business during the day and was negotiating with a livery firm down the street for a convey ance home. He was located by telephone and fully realizing the desire of the lovers to be married, he very accommodatingly consented to return to his office and per-

form the ceremony. He no sooner married this couple than he was asked to issue a license to Henry D. Dyerson, a well known drug clerk of Kansas City, Kas., and Miss Nellie Murphy, a pretty stenographer of the metropolis. As this pair was leaving the courthouse in walked Harry Crossley, of Kansas City, Kas., who wanted a license to marry Catherine Metts, also of Wyandotte county. Mr. Crossley was accommodated, and as he was taking his departure from the probate judge's office W. L. Polland, of Jackson county, Mo., put in an appearance. He wanted a license to wed Kate Chandler, of Kansas City, Mo. Like the previous applicants he was "fixed up." When the judge closed the office for the day all the business that he had transacted was in the matrimonial line. He no sooner married this couple than

NEXT WEEK'S BIG CONVENTIONS

American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades' Council Meet Here December 12.

The vanguard of the big labor conven-lons which will be held here next week will begin to arrive during the latter part of this week. The people of Kansas City generally do not realize the magnitude of the two conventions, and they will not do so until hundreds of delegates from all parts of the country, representing the American Federation of Labor and the National Building Trades' Council, which meet here December 12, are gathered in national convention in this city. The honor of entertaining two such distinguished labor organizations is one which is highly appreciated by the local labor bodies. For months they have been making plans to entertain the delegates in a manner which will sustain Kansas City's reputation for

Some of the most important questions Some of the most important questions which have arisen in labor circles in years will come up before the two conventions. The federation will meet in Strope's hall, at Ninth and Central, while the Building Trades' council will meet at labor head-quarters. The latter body will discuss among other things the universal wage system, universal eight-hour system, safety of building tradesmen and other important subjects.

The officers of the federation are: President, Samuel Gompers: vice president, P. J. McGuire; secretary, Frank Morrison.

The officers of the Building Trades' council are: President, Theo Jones, of Kanaus City; secretary treasurer, W. H. Steinbess.

TWO CASES OF DESTITUTION.

Families Living in "Tin Can Alley Are in Great Need of Food and Clothing.

Ensign Olson, of the Salvation Army, reported two cases of destitution on East Fifth street, in "Tin Can Alley," for which aid has been asked. The storm had caused no extra suffering with the people, as they were fairly well housed, but when found neither of the familles had a bite of any kind of food in their homes

"One family consisted of a widow and five children," said the ensign, "and the other of a deserted wife and four children. The widow and her oldest daughter, who was about 15, had tried to do some washing for a living, but the girl had been sick and not able to work much. None of the other family was able to work. The two other family was able to work. The two families lived but a few doors apart, and had divided everything they had with each other. Neither of them had asked for help before. I went to a grocery store with the children and got them as much food as we could conveniently carry down. They need clothing, of course, and will need more food."

Charitably inclined people who wish to help these people can communicate with help these people can communicate with the Salvation Army.

HER MIND DERANGED.

Mrs. Blanche Griffith, of 1026 East Eighteenth, Found by the Police Early Yesterday Morning.

Mrs. Blanche Griffith, of 1026 East Eighteenth street, was found on Eighteenth street not far from her home by the police at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mrs. Grif-fith became deranged some weeks ago, an affliction that is hereditary in her family, Some time Friday night or early Saturday morning she escaped from the care of her sister who was distractedly hunting for her when notified that Mrs. Griffith was at the rooms of the police matron.

She was cared for by Police Matron She was cared for by Police Matron Moore until late Saturday morning and then removed to her home.

Mrs. Griffith has a baby 10 months old and her hallucination is that someone is trying to steal and kill it. Her husband is at present in the state of Washington, where he went a few months ago to hunt up a location with a view to taking his family there. family there.

WILL BE A MELANCHOLY DANE.

A Young Native of Denmark Is Sow ing His Wild Onts and Is Headed This Way.

As an example of the way in which the Salvation Army is looked upon by peo-ple across the water and also of the many requests which come to its officers, Brigadier Stilwell told yesterday of a letter he had just received from Denmark regard-ing a young man who has sailed from The letter suggested that he was still engaged in "putting in his wild oats" still engaged in "putting in his wild oats" and that on account of his being absorbed in that occupation he was most likely to wind up at the end of his journey walking on his "uppers." Kansas City was known to be his destination and the Salvation Army at that place was kindly requested to be on the lookout for the young Dane. "I have no doubt we will come across him after while," said the brigadier; "most of them get to Kansas City at one time or other."

No Coal Famine.

Bolen Koal Ko. say they can fill orders for their "Hot Stuff Koal" promptly, same day ordered. Plenty of coal, plenty of teams, the very best grades at the lowest market prices. General office telephones, 344 and 2564. Yard telephones, First and Troost, 556; First and Grand avenue, 2725.

New York Sails for Havana. NEWPORT NEWS, VA., Dec. 3.—The rulser New York sailed for Havana under orders received yesterday from the navy lepartment.

Velvet Edges on Collars.

FRIENDLINESS OF BRITONS WAS NOT WITHOUT PRICE.

QUID PRO QUO IS DEMANDED

SATURDAY REVIEW LETS THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

Says Much Will Be Expected of the United States in Payment for the Moral Support of England During the Past Few Months.

(Copyright, 1888, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The practical conclusion of the peace negotiations at Paris is hailed here with considerable satisfaction, and the newspapers daily discuss the socalled "imperial" future of the United States, coupled with the fervent hopes that they will adopt a colonial policy. In fact, the latter point is regarded as being the cornerstone of the Anglo-American understanding which is now an important featstanding which is now an important feat-ure of every political speech delivered on this side of the Atlantic

The Saturday Review is very candidabout what it describes as the "slobbering cant and hypocritical blazoning of doubtful affection" between the United States and

Great Britain, and says: "Let us be frank and say outright that we expect mutual gain in material inter-

ests from this rapprochement. "The American commissioners at Paris are making their bargain, whether they realize it or not, under the protecting naval strength of England, and we shall expect a material quid pro quo for this assistance. We expect the United States to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs, and we expect to be remembered when th United States comes into possession of the Philippines, and, above all, we expect her assistance on the day which is quickly approaching when China comes up for settle-ment, for the young imperialistic republic has entered upon a path where it will require a strong friend, and a lasting friendship between the two nations can be secured, not by frothy sentimentality on public platforms, but by reciprocal advantages in solid, material interests." The foregoing opinion is certainly out spoken enough; but every American mov-ing in business circles here knows this

The question of the Sulu islands has awakened a great deal of interest and this again is viewed through the spectacles of British commerce, the Pall Mall Ga-

voices the expectations of the average En-

zette remarking: "Let the United States acquire the Sulu an 'open door' there for our trade," adding: "The Sulus are the only connecting link between North Borneo and the Philippines, and we have as much interest in the Islands as the Americans will have. An equality of treatment will promote trade not only between Borneo and Sulu, but be tween Borneo and the Philippines also." The rumor that the United States acquired a coaling station at Chiriqui, Colombia, elicited the usual editorials from the British press prompting the government to demand compensation for the abrogation

of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Spectator, however, takes a very concillatory view of the matter, and declares that it would be a mistake for Great Britain to insist pedantically upon the maintenance of the treaty, pointing out that the Nicaragua canal will never be constructed unless the treaty is abrogated and adding:

"It is very much to our interest that the canal be made. The canal will enable us to reinforce our Pacific from our Atlantie squadron and vice versa, while the advantage to our commerce is obvious. We want to see the treaty abrogated on the sole condition that the Americans make the canal within a definite time.'

are very much concerned about the proposed visit to the United States of a Fil pino named Cortez as a representative of Filipino feeling. The so-called Filipino junta at Hong Kong has cabled the London office of the Associated Press dis-avowing Cortez and declaring that he represents nobody but himself. The junta

"The Filipino government under Aguinaldo now consists of representatives of all the constituted provinces, and the army, limited only by lack of arms, numbers over 49,000 men, fully armed, in the island of Panay, while the island of Negros, the richest sugar district, is said to be under the full control of the Filipinos." The Filipino government, the junta says also appeals for an impartial inquiry and

from a hasty decision.

The crisis in Spain is followed with the doubtedly preparing for a bold stroke. His emissaries are endeavoring to suborn the Spanish army, a large portion of it being disaffected, partly on account of the arrears of pay, but chiefly owing to the condition that the army was prevented from earning distinction during the late war on account of incapacity and corruption of the political administration. The new factors have given Don Carlos a much better change of success than he had when he change of success than he had when he ors have given Don Carios a much better years, chance of success than he had when he muted. made his former attempts to gain the throne of Spain. One factor, however, influences thinking Spaniards against the substitution of King Stork for King Log, and that is that Don Carlos would be bound by his own professions to repudiate the treaty with the United States and

The part of the Spanish kingdom which is causing the most anxiety on account of the Carlist intrigues is the provinces of Le Rida, Gerone, Teruel, Cuonca, Castillon and Valencia. The detailed watch in the disaffected districts has hitherto failed to produce any important discoveries or to The part of the Spanish kingdom which

to produce any important discoveries or to check the agitation. Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, is reported to be moving from place to place on the French side of the Pyrenees, from which place he is pulling the Carlist wires.

The Count De Maille, a leading Carlist who is now in Paris, is quoted in an interview as expressing himself sanguine of success. He claims that Carlism has made headway among the repatriated soldiers, while the people, the clergy and some of the bishops, he alleges, are longing to return to the old regime. The count added:

"As for the pope, he is always on the

side of the party in power and will send his blessing to Don Carlos as soon as he sits on the throne. General Weyler is ready to give his support to the highest bidder, and Don Carles, his wife (the Princess De Rohan), and her family are ready to advance funds, and the French legitimatists will also aid financially and

According to the travelers in Spain, there is little or no feeling against Americans among the Spanish people generally An English visitor who has just crossed Spain writes to the English papers, say-

"I have not found a trace of unfriendli-

ness or a word of abuse for Americans, If any of them care to come here (meaning Spain), they will find everyone very happy to see them.

"A resident in Spain told me that if an "A resident in Spain told me that if an American army marched into the country it would be received with open arms, as many Spaniards had said to him that it would be better 'to have the good government of America than to suffer as

we do."
"The soldiers who have come home have given favorable accounts of the Americans, for whom they seem to have a real liking."

A British force of nearly 7,000 men is now held in readiness for movement to the front. The followers of the Mullah are variously estimated to number from 3,000 to 6,000, and their numbers are growing daily.

The appeal of General Lord Kitchener of Khartoum for funds to found a Gordon Memorial college at Khartoum, met with an immediate response. Over \$350,000 out of the \$500,000 asked for has already been sub-scribed

Advices from Russia say the reports of the threatened famine there are growing more gloomy every day. Count Leo Tolstoi has petitioned the government for permis-sion to form relief committees to cope with the distress, and the care himself has con-tributed half a million roubles to the Red Cross Society to aid the starving peasants.

HAS FEW PLACES TO FILL.

overnor-elect Stauley Says He Has but Twenty-eight Appointments to Give Out.

WICHITA, KAS., Dec. 3.-(Special.) Govrnor-elect Stanley is besieged by callers rom early morning until late at night. Applicants, anxious to get his ear, even follow him to his lunching place. For the past week he has not had a moment of spare time, and has not seen a letter that has come to him.

There are now on his desk about 1,000 let ers awaiting to be answered. The governor about twenty-eight positions to give out far fewer than he had expected. He in tends to observe the law and appoint the heads and allow them to name their own subordinates, holding them responsible for the acts. He will give four appointments

Farmer A. W. Smith, of McPherson, was a caller to-day and was closeted with Mr. Stanley for an hour. Mr. H. Parker, of McPherson, also had his ear for some time. The out-of-town visitors were

time. The out-of-town visitors were less numerous to-day than any day since his election. Messrs, J. O. Davidson, R. R. Hatfield, George M. Dickson, J. Hudson McKnight and Assistant Postmaster E. B. Jewett called on the governor-elect to-day and held him in conversation for an hour, asking that he appoint Mayor Ross, of this city, state coal oil inspector.

There are a number of applicants for the positions on the board of pardons, despite the fact that the governor announces positively, that he intends to abolish the board. Chairman Albaugh left for his home in Kingman, Friday night, and will return to this city either Monday night or Tuesday morning. It seems to be the general opinion that the appointments will be made at the end of this week. At this time, none has been made or promised.

Snow at Atchison. ATCHISON, KAS., Dec. 3.—(Special.) Snow began falling here about 3 o'clock this morning and has been comfing down cross-legged ever since without a moment's cessation. The street cars haven't moved a wheel and traffic was practically suspended in the city.

suspended in the city. BRIEF BITS OF NEWS.

Mrs. Mary E. Newkirk, of St. Joseph Mission, has been appointed cook at the Carson Indian school, Nevada. The official records of Magtazas show there were 591 deaths there and seventeen births during the month of November.

The United States will be asked to improve the telegraphic service in the interior of Cuba. The request is made by the American commissioners now in Havana.

The white results to the number of fifty. The white people to the number of fifty, charged with the burning of two Seminole Indians near Whohta last winter, have appealed their cases to the supreme court. Earl Hickman, of Butler, and Edward D. Cornish and Hiram Chadwyn, both of Cameron, Mo., have been admitted to prac-tice before the interior department at Washington.

ichest sugar district, is said to be under the full control of the Filipinos."

The Filipino government, the junta says, iso appeals for an impartial inquiry and implores the American people to refrain rom a histy decision.

The crisis in Spain is followed with the nost keen interest. Don Carlos is anoutted to the home of her sister, who is a teacher in the Lincoln school there, outbtedly preparing for a bold stroke. His implores the American people to refrain

spain would be in a more perilous state than ever. She would not only lose aer possessions but would forfeit the millions proffered by the United States.

The work of cleaning the stress of Favoura under American auspices began yesterday. Over 100 men were engaged in sweeping the main thoroughfares. The repossessions but would forfeit the millions proffered by the United States.

The work of cleaning the stress of Favoura under American auspices began yesterday. Over 100 men were engaged in sweeping the main thoroughfares, the was taken to Paula wharf where it was towned out to sea in scows and dumped the millions of the control of the stress of Favoura under American auspices began yesterday.

GRANT GILLETT IS UNDER CLOSE SURVEILLANCE THERE.

C. R. TROXEL, HIS ABILENE ATTOR-NEY, IS WITH HIM.

HAVE BEEN THERE A WEEK

MEXICAN AUTHORITIES PROFESS COMPLETE IGNORANCE

Gillett Told the Story That He Had Made Some Money in Colorado and Was Looking for Investment-Deposited His Money in Durango.

CHIHUAHUA, via EL PASO, TEX. Dec. 3.-Grant G. Gillett, the missing Kan-



sas cattle plunger, whose sudden disappearance so startled the financial world. left on the morning of the 24th for Durango, where it is stated that he deposited a large sum of money in the bank.

He remained only a short time in Du

Two prominent business men of this city came up from Durango on the same train first class ticket and rode in a second class

The gentlemen entered into conversation with him and he said he had made con eral merchandise business and that he was in Mexico with the view to investing in ranch or mining properties. He conversed quite freely upon various topics, referring occasionally to the cattle business. He was well dressed and wore several beautiful

At Jiminez he was met by his attorney, C. R. Troxel, and the two entered into low conversation and remained together until they reached Chihuahua. They arrived here last Monday and went to the

The man was undoubtedly Gillett, as his signature corresponded with his signature to a document held in this city.

Troxel left Tuesday on the stage for the West, presumably to the mining camps in

is are unknown, except to the de-The report that Gillett had been arrested

Jefe Politico says that the Mexican authorities have not seen him and know noth-He will be arrested immediately upon the

arrival of the authorities from the States. who are expected to arrive to-night from El Paso. Their baggage is all in this city. and on one of the trunks is a tag with the name, C. R. Troxel. Three letters have arrived at the hotel

for G. G. Gillett, but remained uncalled for until to-day they mysteriously disapthe hotel for the past ten days, who greatly resembles G. G. Gillett, except that he is not as large and looks ten years older. It

Grant's. It is thought the arrest will be made to-morrow, or Monday at the latest. (By the Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.-A special to the Republic from El Paso, Tex., says:

There is a hot tip here to-day that Grant G. Gillett, the missing Abilene, Kas., cattle plunger, is in hiding at Juarez, Mexico, and the authorities there are making strenuous efforts to locate him.

A hackman here who claims to know Gil-WILL BE ARRESTED VERY SOON lett says he conveyed him across the river two days ago. The El Paso chief of police says his attention was attracted yesterday to a stranger disguised by a wig and beard, who entered a bank in this city, and, after exchanging a large amount of United States money for Mexican currency, entered a carriage and was driven to Juarez. The chief is of the opinion that the man

WANT GILLETT BADLY.

Desire of Commission Men to Bring Him to Justice Is Growing All the Time. The desire of the commission men, bankers and brokers who have been victims of the Gillett swindle, to have Gillett's as-

sociates brought to punishment, grows each day. While but a few of the men at the yards were hit by the swindle, all of them will gladly join in the effort to bring to justice every man who helped him in his crooked dealings.

All the indications are that there were three men in the deal with Gillett. One is positively known, another one is assuredly guilty and the hunt for the third one will not cease until he is caught. They will be charged with the offenses they committed individually and also with conspiracy to defraud. It is in this last charge the greatest danger to the culprits lie, as a portion of their business dealings involved use of the mails and letters were written and are on file at the yards in which fraudulent representations were made. This offense, if the stockmen decide to develop it fully, will land all the parties for trial in the federal court, where they will get what they deserve.

Nothing will probably be done in the criminal cases until the men have secured all the stock they can get and realize on it. Then they will open the campaign of punishment for the crooked workers and show them what it means to try any "cuteness" in live stock deals.

Nothing came out yesterday that would throw more light on the case. The commission men and others are trying to get out from under their load and just at present that takes about all of their time. When Gillett Was the Rage.

Last year I asked a Kansas City commission firm o advance me \$3,000, to be put with \$7,000, my own money, the \$10,000 to go into cattle. I had the feed. He raised me out on interest. While in his office Grant Gillett came in with a swagger and god \$150,-900 at a rate of 2 per cent less than he would accept my paper. Two months ago I was in the office of another Kansas City commission firm, and wanted money, and he hit me hard. While there a member of the firm came in and announced that was in the building. There was great ewas in the building. There was great excitement. Very soon Gillett had time to call and get \$100,009, very low interest. To those he was dealing with he was a great man. All the while he shuffled diamonds and looked like a man who would go wrong. How any careful and intelligent man could be fooled by Grant Gillett I am unable to understand. Yet there is Just as much money in the world to-day as there was before Gillett was the fascinating rage among sellers of cattle paper. F. C. S. Girard, Kas., Dec. 2, 1858.

Receiver's Stock Short. HERINGTON, KAS., Dec. 3.-(Special.) Receiver Rogers, who was appointed receiver for 1,500 cows and their caives, supposed to be near here and mortgaged by Gillett, found only 838 cows and 339 calves, all the stock being in poor condition and worth much less than the claims against

A lot of mules, wagons, etc., belonging to Gillett was sold at the Woodbine ranch yesteroiny by the sheriff under the attach-ment made by the Gillespie company.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIAAT OUTS Relations Between the Two Countries Are Said to Be Very Much

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Vienna corre-spondent of the Observer asserts that the relations between Austria and Germany are very much strained, and that the speech of Count Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian premier, in the reichsrath recommending reprisals against Germany for the expulsion of Austrians from that country. was only palatable on account of the outspoken hostility for Germany, and as the

spoken hostility for Germany, and as the first practical step toward the dissolution of the Austro-German alliance.

The tendency of the government is now, the correspondent says, to suppress Germans in favor of Slavs. The Franco-Italian commercial treaty is a step toward a combination of the Latin races, so the accession of Slavs to power in Austria is a step toward an alliance with Russia.

WOULD BAR WOMEN.

Students of Wesleyan University Hold a Mass Meeting Against Co-

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., Dec. 3.-A mass meeting of undergraduate students was held at Wesleyan university to-day to protest against the system of co-education now in vogue at the college. Several speeches were made, in which it was from the college would be to the best interests of the university, and that, if the policy of admitting women is continued, it will have the effect of greatly reducing the number of male students. The feeling on this point was unanimous. The meeting will be brought to the attention of the faculty, which aiready has the matter under consideration.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Party of Minnesota Redskins Resist Arrest and a Posse Goes After Them.

PARK RAPIDS, MINN., Dec. 3.-A posse has just started, headed by the sheriff, to arrest the fourteen Indians who resisted arrest yesterday. The Indians were found with fourteen deer which they had killed contrary to law. A fight is expected, as the Indians are well armed with Winchesters and are very ugly.

Judge James H. Lay Honored.

BUTLER, MO., Dec. 2.—(Special.) Judge James H. Lay, judge of the Twenty-ninth judicial circuit, closed his last term of court at this place to-day. To-night, at Hotel Ross, a banquet was tendered him by members of the bar and officers of the court. Judge Lay has served for eight years, He refused to follow the free silver Democracy in 1896, and voted for Palmer and Buckner. He was nominated by the Republicans this year, but declined the the Republicans this year, but declined th

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-(Special.) Kansas

WANTS \$1,000,000

THURLOW WEED BARNES IS SUING

FOR A FORTUNE. SECURED VALUABLE GRANTS

NEGOTIATED CONCESSION FOR A RAILROAD IN CHINA.

A Score of America's Most Prominent Capitalists Members of the Defendant Syndicate, Which Stands to Make at Least \$12,-

000,000 Profit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-Thurlow Weed Barnes has brought suit in the supreme court against the American-China Development Comnay for \$1,000,000 for services in obtaining railroad concessions from the imperial Chinese government through the Chinese minister at Washington. The concessions are worth, in net profit, at least \$12,000,000 to the company, and they may be worth \$21,000,000. They are the most valuable grants ever made by the Chi government to foreign capitalists, and the terms are more favorable than the concessions obtained in recent years by French, Belgian, English and Russian syndicates The chief spirit of the American-China Development Company is Calvin S. Brice. His associates are James H. Benedict, banker: Anthony N. Brady, the Carnegie Steel H. Jarvie, of the Arbuckle Sugar and Cofee corporation; Frederick P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company; Will-

iam A. Reed, of Hermili & Co.; General Samuel Thomas, railroad owner; Senator Henry R. Wolcott, of Colorado; Richard J. Cross, of Morton, Bliss & Co.; Levi P. Morton, Thomas C. Platt, Henry W. Cannon, of the Chase National bank; Thomas F. Ryan, street railway owner; James R. representing the Rockefellers; Moore & Shipley, bankers; John R. Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Clarence Carey, as trustee of H. McK. Twombley, and various Vanderbilt interests; Hartley & Graham, arms manufact-urers; James P. McDonald, railroad contractor; James McNaught, counsel for the Northern Pacific railroad; George R. Sheldon, banker; Charles H. Coster, F. F. Ran-

pany, and many others of like prominence in the financial world. All of these are defendants in the suit, as they are copartners in the syndicate which

dall, president of the Southern Trust Com-

controls the concessi Barnes alleges that after Brice's envoys, including ex-Senator William D. Washburn. of Minnesota, had failed to obtain the con-cessions sought. Brice sent for Barnes and

asked him to undertake the work. Orient, and had made several friends moreover, was a friend of Wu Ting Fang.

Mr. Barnes agreed to do the work, it is said, on the verbal understanding that he would be duly compensated for any valuable results he might accomplish. He and Clarence Cary were appointed as a committee to obtain the concessions, Mr. Barnes being known as the managing member of the committee. Associated with them was A. W. Bash. They set to work in January of the present year. Mr. Barnes first arranged through his friends in Peking by cable to have the Chinese cabinet confer upon Wu Ting Fang the special power to make any railroad concessions he might agree to with the American syndicate. He was successful in this, and the nerotiations with Wu Ting Fang direct were begun.

In April an agreement was reached. During these months an immense amount of correspondence passed between Mr. Barnes and the Chinese minister and between Barnes and Mr. Barce and other members of the company, and also between Barnes and Mr. Carey and Mr. Bash.

These letters and telegrams, it is asserted, will prove that Barnes got the concessions.

The draft of the agreement reached by Mr. Barnes agreed to do the work, it is

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The draft of the agreement reached by
Barnes and the Chinese minister was
drawn up by Barnes and was accepted by
both sides without a change, ex-Secretary
of State John W. Foster acting in an advisory capacity to the Chinese minister.
This agreement was reached April 13 and
signed the next day.

Subsequently it was ratified by an imperial edict by the Chinese government.
The concessions obtained by the company
provide for the building of a trunk line
railroad from Hankow south to Canton, a
distance of about 1,000 miles. It will run
through the richest and most fertile region

distance of about 1,000 miles. It w through the richest and most fertile of China. of China.

The population of that section of China is 20,600,000. From Hankow north to Peking runs a proposed railroad, the concession for which was obtained by a Beigian syndicate. From Peking northwest

runs a short read owned by China, which

runs a short read owned by China, which will connect with the great trans-Siberian railroad built by Russia. Thus the road permitted by the American concession will have through connections with the Russian trans-Siberian road. The most valuable part of the concessions obtained by the Americans is the financial terms. These have never been published. able part of the concessions obtained by
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have never been published.

The road, it is estimated, will cost \$40,000,000. Bonds for 10 per cent more than
the total cost are to be guaranteed by
the imperial Chinese government. The 10
per cent additional, or \$1,900,000, is clear
profit to begin with. The bonds are to be
paid in gold, to run fifty years, and to bear
a per cent interest. The Chinese government also agreed to pay the American
China Company 3 per cent on the total
cost of the road for superintending the
construction, in addition, the Chinese government agreed to pay 30 per cent of the
net profits of the road, in the form of debenture bonds, bearing 5 per cent interest
and running forty-three years. After paying all expenses of the road, including the
redemption of the bonds, the road is to
become the property of the Chinese government. The Chinese government has
the right to redeem the debenture bonds at
par and give 4 per cent gold bonds at 1025;
in the first twenty-five years, and at par
thereafter.

By the concession, the American com-

par and give 4 per cent gold bonds at 1025 in the first twenty-five years, and at par thereafter.

By the concession, the American company also obtained the right to mine the rich coal fields which extend along parts of the route of the road.

An even more valuable feature of the concession is that, in the event of the contract with the Belgian syndicate being canceled, the concession to build that road will revert to the American China Development Company, on the same conditions governing the Hankow-Canton road.

The American company also obtained the right of building the road under American management and free from the supervision of Chinese officials. The company agreed to establish and maintain at its own cost a school for the Instruction of the Chinese in rairoad management, so that when the road finally becomes the property of the Chinese government it can operate it with natives.

The members of the American China Development Company got together and formed what they called the Chinese railway syndicate. The original subscribers to the project fund each held 1,000 shares. They were admitted to the railway syndicate by paying \$1,000 more on each share held, the shares of the latter company costing \$6,000. Mr. Barnes, it is said, had an understanding that his \$1,000 shares were to be exchanged into the \$5,000 shares of the \$milicate without paying anything additional.

In all about \$20,000 was subscribed to the syndicate. Mr. Barnes saw Mr. Brice sev-

Little Change.

house. Instead of a flat rate of 4 cents per 1,000 gallons for all rates used in quantities of 25,000,000 gallons or over, the committee changed the rates so as to make it 5 cents for 15,000,000 gallons and up to 25,000,000 gallons and over.

Although the ordinance may go through the lower house without opposition, it will be fought in the upper house by Aldermen Brown and Jewell, who object to a flat rate.

Munger's Laundry Company have a pat-ented device for smoothing the edges of col-lars and cuffs that prevents scratching the